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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/666,901	09/18/2003	Mark H. Nicholls	12724.0 (Nicholls et al.)	8516
1342	7590	06/13/2006	EXAMINER	
PHILLIPS LYTTLE LLP INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY GROUP 3400 HSBC CENTER BUFFALO, NY 14203-3509			MILLER, DANIEL H	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1775	

DATE MAILED: 06/13/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-2, 4-5 and 7, 9 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Buck et al (U.S. 6818274 B1) and further in view of Prevost (U.S. 6048282).

Buck teaches artificial turf comprising a primary backing having a first side and a second side and comprising a first backing layer, a second backing layer, a third backing layer, and a fourth backing layer; a plurality of fibers sewn through said primary backing; and a secondary backing on said second side of said primary backing, wherein said first layer facilitates tufting, (see figure 1-8; see column 10 line 35-45) said second layer inherently facilitates dimensional stability, said third layer inherently facilitates tuft bind and said fourth layer inherently by its presence facilitates seam strength (figure 1). The artificial turf's fibers forming upstanding ribbons on said first side of said primary backing and further comprising an infill layer disposed between said ribbons providing additional weight and support (column 5 line 1-4). The artificial turf fibers form a plurality

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of rows and columns of ribbons, the distance between each said rows being substantially the same as the distance between each of said columns.

However, Buck is silent as to the spacing between the fibers.

Prevost teaches a synthetic turf line system for a playing field wherein parallel rows of ribbons with granular infill are used to simulate real grass (claim 1 reference). There is only one dimension given for the rows distance (claim 14 reference) of 5/16 to 2 and ¼ inches and the figure 1 shows a spacing along a girded (woven) backing of equally spaced fiber rows (in both directions). The above-described parallel rows would make it obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use equal spacing between the columns and rows since it is known to be advantageous to use wider parallel spacing of rows in order to make easier installation of granular material (13) (column 5 line 30-45).

Regarding claim 9, Buck teaches the artificial turf having said first or third layer comprises a polypropylene weave (See figure 1 and column 10 lines 20-25 background in line 10-50 and the interchangeability of layers is disclosed in column 10 line 52-60)).

Regarding claim 5, Buck teaches the secondary backing is a liquid applied urethane backing (column 4 line 52-57).

Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Buck in view of Prevost and further in view of Layman (U.S. 4,152,473).

Buck and Prevost, discussed above, are silent as to seam tape covering a seam between panels.

Layman teaches it is known in the art to use polypropylene tape (seam tape) to adhere seams or abutting edges of panels together in synthetic turf on the second side of primary backing. This technique increases dimensional stability (column 4 line 40-65). It also shows it is well known in the art to use turf as a modular system.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the tape used in Layman with the layers of Buck to increase dimensional stability.

Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Buck in view of Prevost as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Cheng et al (U.S. 5,939,166).

Buck, discussed above, further teaches a second or third layer that incorporates a polyester/nylon blend (column 10 line 20-40), but is silent as to a backing having a second layer with a polyester core and a nylon sheath.

Cheng teaches a polyester core with a nylon sheath used as a backing (Column 3 and 4 line 60-67, and 1-4). This is used because they are moisture stable strands (Column 3 line 40-45). Cheng also contemplating a multilayered backing (column 10 line 40 to 55).

Therefore, it is known in the art to use such backings and it would be obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use a composite layering of Buck and incorporate the polyester core and the nylon covering because they are moisture stable strands which would be better for outdoor applications.

Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Buck in view of Prevost further in view of Fink (U.S. 6,051,300).

Buck in view of Prevost teach all the elements of claim 1 but is silent as to the backing being tape warp and yarn fill.

Fink teaches a polypropylene tape warp and yarn fill a known in the carpeting industry. The spun fibers are more desirable to increase adhesion of the layers (Column 1 line 40-60).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Buck with the backing of Fink to increase adhesion.

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to all pending claims have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Daniel Miller whose telephone number is (571) 272-1534. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F.

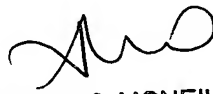
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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jennifer McNeil can be reached on (571) 272-1540. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Daniel Miller



JENNIFER C. MCNEIL
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
6/9/06